## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JUNE. 10.

Revolution in France.

The intelligence received from France is of nature calculated to astound every one. The most visionary political speculator would neve have dreamed of a revolution in France propolitical parties-and the exciteable temper of the people might have led some to anticipate disturbances on the decease of the present sovereign; but during the life of the most subtle of Kings-strengthened by alliances with nearly all the kingdoms of the world-supported by military force of half a million of soldiers-hi palace protected by impenetrable barriers from foreign and domestic foes, the most distrustful politician must have regarded the throne of Louis Philippe as safe from all the casualties which shatter diadems. But, notwithstanding all these shields, the whole system of government in France has vanished as sudden as the shifting of a theatrical scene. The monarch of a mighty nation-the ruler of thirty-three millions-is in a moment changed to a feeble old man, powerless and unprotected. He is seen wending his way through the gates of the capi tal, leaving behind the fruits of all his toils and directing his steps to a foreign land, there to end his life as he began it-an exile. The pacific throne of Louis Philippe is now in the possession of the people, that reckless but mighty power which carried the Revolution of 1789 through an ocean of blood-desolated Europe with wars for twenty years-overthrew the Bourbon dynasty and raised upon its ruins the Orleans monarchy.

Amidst the confused details of the Revolution in France we hardly know where to begin or end. We will endeavor, so far as is in our power, to present our readers with a continuous account of the origin and progress of events up to the latest date. Through the kindness of our numerous friends we have been furnished with the 'Morning Chronicle,' 'Britannia,' 'Home News' and 'Liverpool Mercury,' from which we collate what follows.

It will be remembered that in July last nu merous banquets were held throughout France, July about 100 electors were present. The meetsung the Marsellaise Hymn. The principal laws, and which has been constantly brought into use without dispute, has interdicted the hanquet of the 12th speakers at this banquet were Mons. Lasteyrie,
Duvergier and Odillon Barrot. These reform
banquets were continued, and at them the measures of government were severely condemned.—
Paris was thronged with a host of idlers and pau
without dispute, has interdicted the banquet of the 12th arroadissement. Nevertheless, as it has declared in the Chamber of Deputies, as this question was of a nature to admit of a judicial solution, instead of opposing by force the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the contravention to be established by permitting the guests to exter the banquet-room, hoping that they would have to exter the banquet or the 12th arroadissement. Nevertheless, as it has declared in the Chamber of Deputies, as this question was of a nature to admit of a judicial solution, instead of opposing by force the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting, it came to a resolution to suffer the projected meeting and the projected meeting are projected meeting and the projected meeting and the projected meeting are projected meeting and the projected meeting and the projected meeting are projected meeting and the pr same spirit that appeared in 1789 was manifest. the supreme Courts of Cassation. ed. Every pretext was seized upon by the re-this morning by the journals of the Opposition announces form party to bring reproach upon the ministry and the government. The surrender of Abd-el- which is instituted by the charter, and which rests upon Kader and the course pursued by the French the majority of the Chambers; it calls for a public man-

98,270,000 francs. The debates in answer to gretted. I make the appeal to their patriotism and their the address from the throne commenced Jan. 10th. Count d'Allon Shee made a furious onslaugh on the Guizot cabinet, in which he was particularly caustic on Lord Palmerston, charging him with a persevering hatred to the French

On the 28th January a threatening debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the alledged sale of an office in the Finance Department in 1841 and another in 1844. M. Odillon Barrot introduced the subject, stating that the fact of such sales could be authenticated. M. Guizot treated the subject lightly, partly acknowledging the charge and alledging in his defence that the Court of Bordeaux had declared ling the abuse should be corrected and for that purpose a bill had been prepared. A host of the Ministry, and the addresses of the Opposi- Elysees to a more congenial region—a region ex-ministers rose amid much confusion to deny tion, the people began to assemble on the Place which has become the classic ground of insurtheir participation in such practices. After a Madeleine shortly after eleven o'clock, and in rection—the celebrated Faubourg St. Martin and lution was proposed on the passage of which M. Guizot declared he would resign. The Chamber of Deputies, and attempted to esca- but not one tenth of the National Guard answerber passed to the order of the day. Jan. 31st M. lade the rails and walls. They were, however, ed the summons. There were, however, in the Thiers delivered a speech against the policy of repulsed by the troops. The shops of several city of Paris 100,000 troops of the line under the French Ministry in Italy, to which M. Guizot replied at length. Feb. 2d M. Thiers as- in the streets by paving stones and carriages, In the face of this overwhelming force people sneech on the affairs of Switzerland, in which he At five o'clock an attack was made on the hotel in great numbers, and with very threatening geslowing.

sentation of the address in answer to the throne Chambers met. The Deputies assembled at repaired to the Tuilleries for the purpose of pre- one o'clock, and the deepest gloom prevailed .senting it to the King. After the President of Few members were in attendance; and the the Chambers had read the address His Majes- benches of the Opposition were completely vaty made a touching reply. Repeated cries of cant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, and Vive le Roi followed the delivery of this reply. was shortly afterwards followed by the Minis-The opposition members were none of them ters of Finance, Public Instruction and Compresent. On the 15th the reform banquets in- merce. Marshal Bugeaud, who had accepted creasing in the departments, the Ministry held the military command of Paris, took his seat the people, and the barricade in the Rue Cawere divided and a great tumult ensued. M. Austrian Observer says:—'Let the Italians not God he had not these things on his mind, in
were divided and a great tumult ensued. M. Austrian Observer says:—'Let the Italians not God he had not these things on his mind, in a council in which was discussed the presenta- close to the Ministerial bench. tion of a law against banquets and political At three o'clock M. Odillon Barrot entered was attacked by the Municipal Guard, who fired and leaving the Russian empire and let them tremmeetings. No action was taken upon this subject accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier, de Hauran- on the mob, whereby a child was killed, and two bers of the centre followed. 'The insurgents ble!' until the sitting of the Chambers Feb 21st when ne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier, Pages, &c. Their workmen, and three women were serious carried M. Dupont de l'Eure to the chair, while Rome. The Liverpool Mercury publishes the question having been formally put to the appearance produced some sensation. Shortly wounded. government, by M. Odillon Barrot, whether cit- afterwards M. de Hauranne went up to the Presizens were to be allowed to assemble without ident and handed him a paper, which was imtumult to discuss their political rights, M. Duch-mediately communicated to M. Guizot. M. atel said that, until that morning, it had been Dupin, Lamartine, Billault, Cremieux, and the form! A detachment of troops fired on the mob, The following ministry were appointed by the further concessions. On the 12th Feb. the ecthe intention of government to allow the ban- Minister of the Interior and Justice next made compelling it to retreat. quet to proceed, merely protesting against it, and their appearance. The discussion on the Bank afterwards referring it to the ordinary tribunals; Bill continued until five o'clock, and no incident kets was fully occuppied. There was a battalbut the manifesto issued by the committee of of interest occurred. the intended banquet had changed every thing. When the discussion terminated, M. Odillon nocens, besides detachments of the Municipal It was an appeal to classes opposed to the gov- Barrot ascended the tribune and deposited on Guard, horse and foot, and two detachments of ernment, and was dangerous to the peace of the the table the following formal act of impeach- cuirassiers. Two pieces of cannon were on the capital. The government was inclined to al- ment against Ministers, signed by the Deputies spot, one of which was directed towards the Rue low the question to be settled judically, but could of the Opposition to the number of 53: allow an imperium in imperio. They, there- 'We propose to place the Minister in accusation as Ferronnerie. The fore, resolved to suppress the meeting.

Immediately afterwards the Chamber rose great agitation, and a meeting of the Opposition Deputies took place at the house of M. Odillon Barrot, and the following paragraph appeared in the Patrie at a late hour:

"We stop the press to announce that the Opposition, not wishing to take directly or indirectly the responsibility for the consequences which may result from the new measures adopted to-day by the government, has resolved not to attend the hangaset to-morrow. The Opposition Deputies entreat the good citizens to abstain from all

At this meeting it was resolved to impeach the Ministry. Several of the Deputies and agitation. Peers wished the banquet to be held in spite of The President raised the sitting without read the prohibition of the Ministers; among these ing the act, but announced that it should be sub the most conspicuous was Count d'Allon Shee. mitted to the approbation of the bureaux or They went to the offices of the 'Reforme' and Thursday. The house then adjourned. tionary tendency of the nation—the petulance of of the 'National,' declaring that they would attend the banquet at all risks, and advising oth- ceedings of Tuesday evening: however, yielded to the representations of their colleagues, and ere midnight, an official commuthat the intention of holding the banquet had been definitely abandoned. An address to the people was adopted at the meeting, announcing the postponement of the banquet, and concluding

'In thus adjourning the exercise of a right, the Opposi-tion engages itself to the country to establish this right by all constitutional means. It will not be wanting in his duty, and it will pursue with perseverance, and with more energy than ever, the struggle which it has undertaken against a corrupt, violent, and anti-national policy. In not going to the banquet the Opposition accomplish-s a great act of moderation and humanity. It knows

at all hazards, was a most imprudent document, and one highly calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. It invited the soldiers of the National Guard, its officers, and the students of the schools, to form two parallel lines, between which the parties invited will place themselves. The cortege will be headed by the superior officers of the National Guard, who may present themselves to join the demonstration; immediately after the persons invited and the guests, will be placed a rank of officers of the National Guard; behind the latter, the National Guards formed in columns, according to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth colpersons chosen by themselves; next, the other National Guards of Paris and the suburbs, in the order set forth above."

proclamation was posted at the corners of all the

and that at the banquet in Paris on the 9th of July about 100 electors were present. The meeting refused to drink the health of the King, and well justified, and exercising the right invested by the which is dangerous to the peace of the city; it government with regard to him was made a convokes, in violation of the law of 1831, the National cause of complaint.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled Jan. 3d, when the speech was received from the throne.

The Minister of Finance presented his budget for 1849, in which he required a revenue of the speech was received from the throne.

The debates in any assembled are violated. The government will cause them to be respected; they are the foundation and the guarantee of public order. I invite all good citizens to conform to these laws, and not join in any assemblage for fear it may give rise to disturbances that may be re-

ace, and the dearest interests of the city.

G. DELESSERT. Peer of France, Prefect of Police. ple. General Jacqueminot also issued a general order to the National Guard, prohibiting their attendance at the banquet.

On Tuesday morning Paris was placarded bas L'homme de Gand!" Then were also sung, with dreadful enthusiasm, the "Marseillaise," the "Chant de Depart," and the Girondin's dying hymn: with proclamations, prohibiting all meetings of the people, and 80,000 troops under arms took possession of the various military points of the capital. The troops were under the command of Marshal Bugeaud, of Algerine notoriety, who they had nothing to fear, assembled in greater is said to have exclaimed in reference to the ansuch an act to be legal in 1845. He was wil- ticipated struggle, 'I will batter the mob hand- The theatre of insurrection was now shifted great deal of recrimination on both sides a reso- the course of two hours their numbers had in- Faubourg St. Antonio. creased to 30,000. They proceeded to the The rappel was beaten early in the morning, cended the tribune and delivered an eloquent and all public conveyances had been stopped. had, so early as ten o'clock, A. M., assembled was particularly caustic on the French govern- of the Minister of Foreign Affairs amidst loud tures, in the neighborhood of the Rue St. Denis, rior, where the former was installed. Gen. La- sia and Austria will combine in the coercion of ton, and the attack was now really made by him ment, to which M. Guizot replied the day fol- shouts of A bas Guizot! La tete de Guizot! La tete de Guizot! La tete de Guizot! But it is stated that Lord Minto has from the ambush of the Hon, member for Youth

Feb. 14th the deputation charged with the pre- It was during this scene of confusion that the

ests of France.

2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights

of the people.

3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.

4. Of baving trafficed for Ministerial purposes in

7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revo-lutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound

One of the Paris papers thus describes the pro-

ers to follow their example. They at length, At five o'clock the crowds in the principal streets ces they roared the Marsellaise. The rappel for sum moning the National Guard were beaten in several ar

nication was made to M. Duchatel, announcing Denis and the Porte St. Martin, the crowds were very crowds assembled, and the guard-house nearly oppposite Franconi's Circus was besieged, and afterwards set fire

mers, descended to the Rue Saint Louis. It possessed Rue du Temple, which was invested by the troops. The

as lamps were extinguished. the Rue del l'Albre See, and a large crowd assembled behind it. It was, however, carried by the National Guard of the 5th Legion.

About the same time (nine o'clock) the shop of M.

es a great act of moderation and humanity. It knows that there still remains for it to accomplish a great act of firmness and justice.'

The manifesto, which is said by M. Duchatel to have induced the government to change its mind, and put down the intended demonstration at all hazards, was a most imprudent document,

Between half-past eight and ten o'clock a barricade Clery; the Boulevard St Denis was occupied by troops, and people were not allowed to pass. In the Rue du Temple there were a number of young men armed with pickaxes and muskets; and the Rue St. Honore, from the Rue de la Feronnerie to the Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, was occupied and intercepted by the troops.—
By eleven the part of the Marais comprised between the Rue du Temple and the Rue St. Mart.n was occupied by armed groups, and barricades were set up. At this hour the barricades in the Rue Clery, as also some which had

the legions; between the third and fourth col-umns, the young men of the schools, headed by by troops. In the Rue St. Honore there was an immense At nine o'clock a great deal of shouting

At half past ten some individuals, armed with muskets and pistols, hastily erected a barricade with paving-stones in the Rue St. Denis, near the Rue de la Grande In the course of the evening the following Truanderie. They also fired on a patrol, but a strong deed up, they were put to flight.

Guard in the quarter of the markets. The posts and picquets in the meat and fish markets, and in the great market, were doubled by a detachment of the 6th Regiment At twelve the military preparations which were taken de-prived the rioters of all means of continuing the disturbthe Quais, and the Boulevards, were tranquil, and only

etat. A combat took place, and several persons were killed or wounded. Combats also took place in the Rues Tiquetonne, Bonrg l'Abbe, and Transnonain. Only thirty or forty, of the insurgents had arms, and their amunition was soon exhausted. Five prisoners having been lodged Paris was thronged with a host of idlers and paupers, dependent upon chance for support. The
same spirit that appeared in 1789 was manifest—
the prudence to retire at the first summons in order not to convert a simple contravention into an act of rebellionin a house in the Rue Beaubourg, their companions made an attempt to release them. This led to a bloody strugthe supreme Coarts of Cassation. The government perthe supreme Coarts of Cassation and the government perthe supreme Coarts of Cassation. The government perthe supreme Coarts of Cassation and the government perthe supreme Coart

> an attempt made to set fire to the barriers. Attempts back by the National Guards.
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> The Boulcvards, from the Place de la Madeleine to the

tions being very like those addressed by Louis XVI. to his guards previous to the storming of his Palace. The utmost anxiety evidently existed at the Palace, especially Peer of France, Prefect of Police.

At the same time were issued two ordonnances of police, one prohibiting the banquet, and
another prohibiting all assemblages of the peomagazines, especially into the gunsmiths' shops; Lepage and another armourie in the Rue Clery, have been they were "Vive le Reforme! Vive le Repu A bas l'Aristocratie! Vive la Ligne! A bas Guizot! A

"Mourir pour la patrie Est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie !"

On Wednesday, Feb. 24th, the mob believing numbers, and assumed a more determined front. somely.' Notwithstanding the proclamations of from the Place de la Concorde and the Champs

marching.

armed. Several Municipal Guards were pur- of Orleans and the young Count de Paris enter- dents and Austrian troops occurred at Padua. if he and his friend were wrong, they must be sued to the Place du Caire by young men armed ed the hall. Great confusion prevailed, the hall The tocsin was sounded, 100 soldiers were kill- madmen, and wished to God that, in the matter with sticks. The guards fired, and wounded having been forced by the multitude. M. Dupin ed and wounded. About 40 students and citi- he could be proved an enthusiast and a maltuan

dran, at the entrance to the Rue Montmartre, Sauzet concluded the sitting by taking his hat forget the example of the Poles in their struggle that he did not feel as deeply for his injurit

At twelve o'clock all the quarter of the marion of the 21st regiment on the Marche des In-Montmartre, the other towards the Rue de la cupied by a battalion of the 1st regiment.

Guard charged the groups who were assembled spot, immediately reassembled on another.

At the barricade in the Rue de Clery, which and several persons were wounded.

cipal Council demanded the resignation of the ary attitude, and ordered bakers to keep open The news from Great Britain is of great and mediately convoked, and resigned. The king session of the republicans.

Carrousel, before the Hotel de Ville and the Algeria an integral of the French Republic. "Marseillaise" and the chorus of the Girondins, skill. emerged at intervals from different streets, and forme! Quiet seemed restored; but about ten against England as Austria. o'clock a dense mass, consisting chiefly of stu- With regard to the route taken by Louis Phil- the constitution which Lord Grey gave to New kets and fired. Above sixty of the foremost fell, quitted their hotels. Prince Louis Napoleon receiving an envoy from Rome. of whom four or five were killed. This greatly crossed over into France from Dover, Saturday On the motion of the Earl of Eglinton, in the control of the Earl of Eglinton of Eglinton of Eglinton of and the deep tones of the tocsin pealed from the the steamers were crowded. Up to the first of especially a Jesuit. Such are the suferment towers of Notre Dame. About twenty-six min- March things looked prosperous for the new Re- adopted in the bill. There was some ricethrong instead of the victorious Marseillaise, new government will soon be overturned. War the functions of the Nuncio; wonder'd the Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, is the only safeguard for the French Republic, were told of papal intervention in free country the noise of wheels could be heard. A large strange as it may seem. M. Thiers and Odillon by those artful personages, who, it seems, and body of the people slowly advanced. Four in Barrot, the first agitators for reform, had been nopolize wisdom and wickedness to the dames front carried torches. Behind them came an overthrown by striplings. Time and circum- and confusion of the simple-minded statues. open cart surrounded by torch-bearers, and upon stances will decide the final results of this popu- of all countries. the cart were the dead bodies slain before the hotel of M. Guizot. The procession halted at the office of the National, and the whole party burst into a unanimous shriek or cry of Ven-

be at the office at the time, addressed the people. the procession passed on. The night was a face. fearful one, being spent in the formation of barricades at the corner of almost every street, at the people and the municipal guard in different Jan, the town of Palermo was bombarded, quarters of the city. Count Mole having deking sent late on Wednesday night for M. ical one whose character is ruin. ms made Thiers, who at once undertook to submit to his The city of Augusta has perished by an earth-

pleased to accede. when the Palais Royal was attacked, and the panic which it occasioned. taken in about an hour and a half, after a sanhundred are said to have fallen.

The Tuilleries was also attacked about one ry of the Queen of England. the French throne in favor of the Count de detained at Paris on the suggestion of the King deficiency was £6,700,000, he could not support in private carriages. The written abdication is ister of police, had been sent to Austria to de- in September last, 10 ships, 754 guns and 7.00 said to have been couched in the following terms: mand aid. He, the King, has granted to Na-men in the Tagus? Why had we 46 ships with

prisoners confined in the military prisons of the Philippe in 1830, and King William when he mittee of supply, and discussed the navy of the firemen were sent for to extinguish it.

The troops having evacuated the Tuilleries, tion of 1812 be fully restored, the palace was immediately occupied by the in- The Austrian minister had protested against tention to found thereon a motion for the insurgents, who destroyed everything in it-win- the concessions made by King Ferdinand. streets and the Boulevards, and ultimately smash sist Naples. ed to pieces. A similar scene of destruction took place at the Palais Royal. All the furni- cessions and has granted a constitution. He has ture was taken out, and burnt in the court.

and the Municipal Guards. Two young men Count de Paris. The Chamber of Deputies war. were killed, and a Municipal Guard was dis- was in session, and about 3 o'clock the Duchess LOMBARDY.-A terrible collision between stu-At the Porte St. Denis the troops charged Paris-cries of "it's too late." The members bloodshed at Pavia Brescia and Como. The laugh; what he meant was, that he wished to they and the National Guard occupied the seats news from Rome to the 13th Feb. Great excite-At eleven o'clock the crowd was dense in the and the tribune. Amidst an immense uproar, a ment prevailed. On the announcement of the himself by violating the ordinary courtesies a vicinity of the Porte St. Martin, and there were provisional government was proclaimed, when Neapolitan constitution a great procession of life and the conduct usually adopted by gentle cries of Down with Guizot? 'Long live Re- the assembly adjourned to the Hotel de Ville.- tri-colored flags went to Quirinal to demand men. (Loud cheers.) He repelled these charges provisional government:

M. Dupont de l'Eure, President, Foreigu Affairs, Marine, Public Works, Public Instruction

M. Garnier Pages was appointed Mayor of Paris, and Gen. Cavignac, Governor of Algiers. ple, which excited great enthusiasm.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., M. Rambuteau waited ternity of principles; another recommends the was nothing definite.

6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right upon the king and informed him that the Muniministers. The Council of Ministers was im- shops. All the forts around Paris were in pos- ment. We have only room for a brief sums.

sent for M. Mole, whom he charged with the Saturday, Feb. 26th, several of the large towns 3d of February. The first object which are had sent in their adhesion to the new govern- pied its attention was the state of the Wast. The news of the resignation of the ministry ment as well as all the Admirals. Several rail- dia planters. The subject of national differences spread like wildfire through Paris, and for a ways had been torn up and bridges cut. Admiral had excited much interest. Public meetings had moment the fighting ceased. In the evening the Baudin left Paris, Saturday morning, Feb. 26th, been held to oppose what was called the Rues St. Honore, St. Martin and Rambuteau to take command of the Toulon fleet, to sail party. A great demonstration had taken plants were illuminated; the troops withdrew, with the for Algiers. His instructions were to take at Manchester, at which Mr. Colsien was the exception of those stationed in the Place du all ships in the ports of Algiers, and proclaim chief orator. The statistics of enlistment ships in the ports of Algiers, and proclaim chief orator.

Halles: they, however, allowed the people to Quiet was in a measure restored on Saturday 093 men had enlisted, of whom 19,333 were to move about wherever it pleased them. Bands evening. The correspondent of the London cepted as fit for service. On the 7th of February of citizens, carrying torches and singing the Times says the new officials exhibit consummate

The main object of the new government ap- stey entertained the Con then vanished in the distance, intermingling their peared to be the annexation of Belgium to ry motion to his famous impeachment. songs by cries of a bas Guizot! Vive la Re- France. The popular feeling was not so much Palmerston. On the 9th the new

dents, was seen advancing towards the hotel of lippe there are abundance of rumors, but nothing Zealand was suspended for five years On the the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They were definite was known. Part of the royal family 16th the bill for establishing diploma stopped by the detachment of troops on duty had arrived in England, and were cordially re- with Rome was discussed. Its purpobefore the hotel; they endeavored to force the ceived. Great fears were entertained for the clare that the crown shall not be restricted for passage, when the troops shouldered their mus- personal safety of the ex-ministers. They had sending an ambassador to the papal court and exasperated the mob, and cries of Guizor a la morning, Feb. 26th. Crowds of English and enacted by a majority of three votes, that the lanterne!" were shouted by some of the more American residents in Paris had fled. Five aubassador from the Pope should not be at a furious ; barricades were immediately erected, thousand passports were given in one day. All clesiastic, or a member of any religious or is utes after the event, the buzz of an approaching public, but it is impossible to calculate how long fusion, and fine demonstrations of the most multitude coming from the Boulevard des Ca- it would remain so. The war against Austria phobia. The Earl of Aberdeen attribut des pucines was heard, and a low song of death, may drain the country of the rabble, but if peace Nuncio the powers of a Legate, and elegated Mourir pour la patrie," was chanted by the measures with foreign nations are adopted, the the rank of Cardinal the prelate who perfect lar revolution.

## Revolutions in Italy.

Every state in Italy may be said to be in geance! M. Garnier Pages, who happened to state of revolution. We can give few details, but the main features show plainly that all Italy promising to use his efforts to obtain justice, and is agitated by a mighty power beneath the sur-

NAPLES AND SIGHLY .- On the 4th Jan. at Messina and on the 12th at Palermo the people which gentlemen, shopkeepers, clerks, and ope- overcame the troops. About 50 of the troops ratives, all worked with the greatest eagerness. were killed. The King made some concessions There were also numerous skirmishes between which were rejected by the people. On the 18th assumes the relicons form of the

The political convulsion which promises resclined the task of forming a new ministry, the toration in Sicily has been matched with a phys-

Majesty the list of a new Cabinet, making a quake. Startled by the first shock, the inhabitjoin with him as one of his colleagues M. Odillon for the destroyer. A few minutes and of all the greater sensation than even the added income to a A post of soldiers of the line consisting often or twelve Barrot. To this his Majesty was graciously city twenty-seven houses only remained erect.— Feb. 21st Lord Stanley gave notice that as Where formerly stood the mole there is no bot- the 25th he should call the attention of the On Thursday, Feb. 24th, the populace in the tom now at fifty fathoms. The earthquake had House to a seditious and rebellious paper pulstreets loudly cheered Mons. Thiers and Barrot, been felt at Malta; and had done mischiet also lished in Dublin called the United Irishnan. but continued to barricade the streets. No de- at Noto, Syracuse, and Catania. The share of The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained cisive movement was made until twelve o'clock, Messina in the horror of the day was confined to some difficulties in Lord John Russell's speed

> guinary contest, in which no fewer than five king of the Two Sicilies, his credentials as En- and ordinance estimates. voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentia- Mr. Hume contended that the budget speech

> Paris; and all the royal family left the Tuilleries of Naples, and that Cavetto, the odious ex-min-additional expenditure. He said, 'Whe had we The crown which I received from the French ples a constitution with which the people, un- 279 guns on the coast of Africa?" There are nation I abdicate to the French nation in favor like those of Sicily, are content; and, in appear- no answer, and after a few comments of ance at least, he is popular. He goes among Labouchere's bill for the Protection of E The people proceeded thence to release the the people as one of themselves; and like Louis grants to Canada, the House went into Abbaye and the Conseils du Guerre, three of dissolved the parliament of England, is accepted mates. The votes for the excess in the expewhom had been sentenced to be shot. All the as a reformer and cheered wherever he appears. diture of the navy £245,000 was withdrawn after bedsteads and furniture were then brought out He has an army of 100,000 men. But the a long discussion, to be referred to a secret aninto the street, formed into a heap and set on wretched remains of the army withdrawn from mittee, against which there were many proce to fire. At one moment it was feared that the fire Sicily entered Naples in a state of utter wreck. would communicate to the adjoining houses, and It was a miracle that a single man escaped.— Sicily holds out, and will so unless its constitu- ative to the foreign policy of the country for

dows, furniture, pictures, &c. The throne alone Russia is said to have applied to Austria for nounced, almost in so many words, as a hirel was left entire, carried in procession through the leave to march troops through Lombardy to as- tool of Russia, a traitor, a liar, a subsrner of

SARDINIA .- The king has made further cop- both as a Minister and a man. also, it is said, invited Poles to take rank in his M. Odillon Barrot, accompanied by Gen. La- army; in that case he has defied the powers of member for Stufford (Mr. Urqueart) had en moriciere, repaired to the Ministry of the Inte- the north. It is the belief in Sardinia that Rus- deavored to fix this character on Lord Palmers The insurgents were repulsed by the troops. try, artillery, cuirassiers, and dragoons-were commander of the National Guard. At 2 o'clock, shown a despatch from Lord Palmerston to Aus al. The speech of the latter, he observed to M. Barrot posted a proclamation, announcing tria, in which he states that any act of hostility more a subject of commiseration than reply. A fusillade took place between the populace the abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of the against Italy will be regarded as a declaration of The counsel had been heard; let the client

announced the abdication in favor of Count de zens were killed and wounded. There has been (Great laughter.) Honorable gentlemen night

clesiastical ministers were dismissed. The cab- repeat or reply to them. (Loud cheers.) But inet now embraces four laymen. On the 13th if the House required it, he had not the slighted Pius IX. published a proclamation with a view objection to the fullest inquiry, including the to allay fears of foreign intervention. Dates spection of every document in the Foreign office. from Rome to 15th state the Pope had decided (Hear, and cheers.) The Hon. and Learner on giving a constitution to his subjects.

## Belgium and Germany.

The English papers contain dates from Brus-1. Of having betrayed abroad the honor and the inter- at a moment's notice. The fish-market was oc- At 5 o'clock the place was crowded with people tonal government in Paris had arrived. The great levity by the English press. Impeach needs in arms. M. Louis Blanc announced the Re- Cabinet council was in session and the excite- in England and France are different affairs. On the Place de Carrousel the Horse Municipal public, which announcement was received with ment was immense. 'Vive la Republic' was the Mammoth meetings had been held to oppose the control of the contr immense applause. M. Lamartine and M. universal cry. It was reported at a still later the increase of taxes recommended in Lord John there; but the people, after dispersing on one Ledru Rollin followed with speeches to the peo- date that Belgium had declared for a Republic Russell's budget. Lord George Bentick better and Leopold had fled,

was half destroyed, the Municipal Guard fired, and several persons were wounded.

The Monteur of Friday, Feb. 25th, published ed for a Republican government and the princes had fied. Rumors were affoat of a great battle fought on the Rhine, but respecting this there

that during the year ending Feb. 1st, 1848, 27 on the Jewish disability. On the 8th Mr. t.

The Home News of Feb. 24th says: 'On Friday, 18th February, Lord John Russell ago cent, and falling upon all earnings or saving such few and such hard-working with provoking France to hostilities, &c.

on the budget and proposed a secret committee On the 6th Feb. Lord Minto presented to the to inquire into the charges in the army, may

was hostile to France; that the budget was a o'clock, when his Majesty immediately abdicated It was stated that the Prince of Syracuse was war hudget; and when he found that the actual

On the 22nd Mr. Anstey brought forward h monster motion for all sorts of information e the last twenty years, stating that it was his ? peachment of Lord Palmerston, whom he the press; in short, every thing vile and have

Mr. Urquhart seconded the motion. Mr. Sheil said that for years past the Hon

come forward and substantiate bis charge. Mr. Urquhart, thus appealed to, adm tred that mary to an impeachment of one of the first Mi isters of the crown.

Gentleman had so misstated facts, so jumble them, that he considered he was perfectly just fied in calling his speech not unlike a kalende cope out of order.

renounced the leadership of the protectionists." The Moniteur of Friday, Feb. 25th, published The German states on the Rhine had declar- The Marquis of Granby, neminated his success sor, would not accept the office. Sir Robet section of the conservatives.